

JUL 11 1913

17TH CHILD-WELFARE CONFERENCE NUMBER

"A Little Child Shall Lead Them"

Vol. VII

JULY, 1913

No. 11

CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

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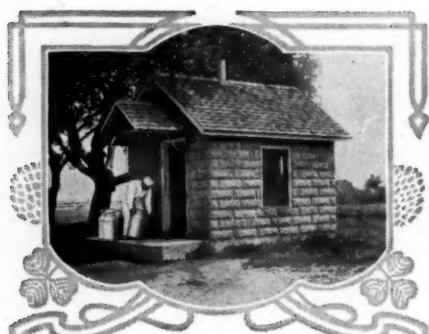
10 CENTS A NUMBER



Entered as Second Class Matter, November 29, 1909, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pa.
under Act of March 3, 1897

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Published Monthly for the Child-Welfare Company by J. B. Lippincott Company, 227 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia



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The CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE is published monthly, but it is not on sale at news stands.

CORRESPONDENCE

Send subscriptions and all communications relating to the Magazine to CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE, 227 South 6th Street, Philadelphia.

Orders for literature and loan papers should be sent to Washington Office, 806 Loan and Trust Building. MRS. ARTHUR A. BIRNEY, Corresponding Secretary.

Vol. VII

JULY, 1913

No. 11

The President's Desk

THE Cuba Branch National Congress of Mothers' and Parent-Teacher Associations has been organized. The officers are Mrs.

Mario Menocal, President; Palacio Presidencial, Havana; Mrs. Eliseo Giberga, Vice-President; Mrs. Julio Rabel, Treasurer, 5-a entre 2 y Paseo; Mrs. G. C. de Ortiz Coffigney, Secretary, 5-a No. 19 Vedado, Havana. Mrs. Roldan de Dominguez is Chairman of Ways and Means; Mrs. Alfredo Dominguez, Chairman of Child Hygiene Department.

Mrs. Menocal, as first lady of the Republic of Cuba, with insight into the results that will come to a nation by raising the standards of home life, has accepted the leadership of the Mothers' Congress in Cuba.

The papers on baby saving supplied by the Congress are being translated for use by Cuban mothers.

Mrs. Coffigney, who has held the place of organizer for Cuba, is to be congratulated on her successful work.

THE FOURTH OF JULY EACH year CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE has urged the readers to adopt a more sensible method of celebrating the birth of the American nation than by the use of fire-arms, noise, and fire-works, dangerous to life and property. A concerted movement of thoughtful men and women, and of the press of the whole country has already effected great changes. Fathers and mothers can entirely change the method of celebration in a single generation.

Children do what they see others do. It is the grown-ups who make the fire-works. It is the grown-ups who keep the stores for their sale.

It is the grown-ups who supply the money for their purchase.

It is for the grown-ups to devise a more patriotic, pleasanter method of celebrating the nation's birth. Write to CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE if you have celebrated in some other way that has proved satisfactory and interesting. Pass on new ideas to others.

THOUGHTFUL, modest women cannot IMMODEST DRESSING walk through the streets of our large cities to-day without having their sense of propriety and decency shocked by many of the costumes commonly used at the present time. Can it be that good women are such slaves to fashion that they will use dresses that cause every passer-by, whether man or woman, to turn and stare, always with some unfavorable comment? The immodest costume is too often supplemented by a rouged face. That this style of dressing has been adopted by women whose position and character should warrant a better example is one of the worst features of the present time.

It is time for American women to be independent of the mandates of fashion-makers, when by following them one must sacrifice comfort, modesty, and beauty.

There is need for an educational propaganda by good women on the subject of dress. The schools have already begun it. At the School of Household Arts in Boston the girls make their own graduating dresses, choosing their own designs and spending within \$5 for them. In California there are schools where but \$2 is allowed for the graduating gown.

The school has set the example to the home. It is for mothers now to amplify and enlarge the school training by definite teaching as to what constitutes a well-dressed woman. Education of taste is not to be overlooked in the education of girls.

The trade schools for girls give a course which includes the study of lines for dress, as well as combinations of color which are artistic. However simple the material of a dress may be, it has style when made on good lines.

Suitability of the dress to the occasion, modesty, comfort, beauty are fundamental requisites of the well-dressed woman. Any style which abrogates these principles violates the laws of good taste.

SCHOOLS FOR MOTHERS AND FATHERS

THE purpose of the Congress in organizing Parents' Associations was to make each one a school for mothers. Upwards of 2000 such schools for mothers and fathers have been founded by the Congress. The Congress supplies educational material on child-nurture and home-making. It will have much valuable material to offer when the Parents' Associations meet again. Any mother desiring advice or help can have it by writing to National Congress of Mothers, 806 Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Greetings to 17th Child-Welfare Conference National Congress of Mothers

NEW YORK, May 20, 1913.

MY DEAR MRS. SCHOFF:

Through you, let me send my heartiest good wishes to the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. There is no work so vital as work for the

home, and neither man nor woman can do as high a duty to the State anywhere else as in the home, therefore I have a peculiar feeling for your organization. With all good wishes.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A MESSAGE FROM NATHAN STRAUS

I HAVE noted with keen interest the good work that the Congress of Mothers is doing. I hope that the Congress in Boston in May will be fruitful of good to the little ones.

It is certainly a great blessing that in this busy selfish age there are those who give unstintingly of themselves for the benefit of the little ones.

GREETING FROM NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR STUDY OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

On behalf of the National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children, I wish to convey to the seventeenth annual meeting of the National Congress

of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, convening at Boston at this time, our most heartfelt greetings and good wishes.

MAXMILIAN P. E. GROSZMANN.

Dr. Fritz N. Talbot, of Boston, was appointed to represent the American Association for Prevention of Infant Mortality at the Congress.

Governors of many States and mayors of cities appointed delegates who brought greetings.

Greetings from International Kindergarten Union, from National Kindergarten Association, from D. A. R., Massachusetts Federation, and from many states were sent.

Seventeenth Child-Welfare Conference

THE Mothers' Congress as an organization for child-welfare marches on with steady quiet tread, adding each year many new members to its ranks, many new benefits to home and children, and gaining higher estimation of all thinking people.

The seventeenth conference was one which brought inspiration to all who were fortunate enough to attend. It brought satisfaction to the faithful ones who for years have worked to make it the greatest and most efficient child-welfare agency in the world.

What were the results that could be tabulated? From nearly every State reports of growth and achievement: new State branches organized; co-operation of important government departments in the educational work of the Congress; acceptance of leadership in Congress departments by men of high position in their several fields of work; forming of many hundreds of parent-teacher associations; making the parent-teacher association in every school an actual school for mothers and fathers, giving them practical educational guidance in the nurture of children; co-operation of other large national organizations in the special work of the Mothers' Congress; securing the Mothers' Pension law in many States, thus placing motherhood on the footing of recognized service to the State, instead of that of a pauper receiving the dole of charity; the extension of the kindergarten as part of the school system; the testimony of

many mothers who have received higher ideals of what motherhood means and who in different words express the sentiment, "I am a better woman and a better mother for what the Mothers' Congress has given me;" closer unity in holding aloft the promotion of the great cause of childhood and better parenthood.

In addition to the Child-Welfare Conference of the National Congress in Boston, in Illinois, Indiana, Washington, Wisconsin, and California, large State conferences were held during May, and a new State branch organized in New Hampshire. This surely evidences marked growth and indicates that thousands of homes and schools have been inspired to more efficient service to the children.

Maine (now the only New England State without a State branch) sent delegates to Boston, who stated that Maine would soon take its place in this great movement. Mrs. N. E. Bragg, of Bangor, accepted the office of State Organizer and will promote interest throughout the State.

The Rhode Island Branch paid the expenses of presidents of thirty-five of the parent-teacher associations to attend the Congress in Boston for one day. As mothers of little children they could not leave for the entire conference. With the delegation were Mrs. Louis I. Angell, the first State president; Mrs. E. A. Kinghorn, the second president, and Mrs. Dwight K. Bartlett, the present State president.

Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire were all well represented. Mrs. H. N. Rowell, of Berkeley, California, State president, gave valuable service as chairman of Resolution Committee and reported California still in the lead of States, with Illinois and Pennsylvania following close behind. Massachusetts with its 6000 members in three years has the ambition to lead in numbers and in work. From the efficiency with which every detail for the Congress in Boston was arranged, and the ability of the leaders, their hope may be realized.

Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, State president, responds to the constant calls to organize and to speak, and is aided by Mrs. Walter Leroy Smith and Mrs. S. H. Whitten.

A class for instruction of members willing to do organizing or speaking is planned for next autumn.

The Copley-Plaza Hotel was the chosen headquarters for the Congress officers and delegates. The hotel management gave the Congress the use of its beautiful ball-room and committee rooms for the conference.

The scene was a brilliant one on the opening night. The large stage had been decorated with palms and flowers. The national officers and speakers were all there. The room was filled with delegates and members, when Mrs. Schoff, letting fall the gavel, officially opened the first session of the convention.

Archdeacon Samuel G. Babcock in impressive words asked God's blessing on the conference, on the speakers and listeners.

The keynote of the addresses by

all those other than officers of the association was one of warm tribute to the purpose, activity and achievements of the Congress of Mothers; and visiting members of the national organization expressed themselves as much touched by the cordiality with which they had been made welcome by Boston.

Superintendent Franklin B. Dyer in his address of welcome said: "Associations of this sort are especially necessary at this age in order to see that the child has the same ideals at home and in the school. If the home has one standard and the school another, it cannot be well for the child. Teachers are occasionally reminded that they are neglecting the essentials. The three R's are usually considered the essentials; but far more essential than the three R's, or than the so-called fundamentals, is the home training. The fundamental institution of mankind is not the school, nor the state, nor the church, but the home; and the fundamental purpose of the home is the training of children.

"It is harder to be a good parent to-day than it was a generation ago. Modern conditions are so changed that no longer can the home by automatic processes see that the child gets the training that it got 50 years ago in the fundamentals of character. The father is to a certain extent lost in the modern home. To compensate for the loss of the fathers, we must rely on the increased intelligence of the mothers.

"So we see the purpose of such an institution as this. One must recognize the difference between training and knowledge. In the old

times the child received not so much knowledge as training in the fundamental virtues. The home gave those children the better part of their early education."

Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president of the Massachusetts branch, extended a hearty greeting to the National Congress, which was meeting for the first time in New England.

Miss Lucy Wheelock, of Boston, brought to the Congress the greetings of the International Kindergarten Union, which is in co-operation with the Mothers' Congress through a joint committee from both organizations.

Dr. James Clarence Jones, of Brooklyn, New York, brought the greetings of the National Kindergarten Association. He spoke warmly of the help the Congress had given in promotion of kindergartens.

Mrs. Schoff responded to the greetings, expressing the great pleasure it was to the Congress to meet in Boston. She thanked the men and women of Massachusetts who had done so much in preparation for the Congress.

"Guiding and Rearing the Children of the Nation" was the subject of Mrs. Schoff's address, which was received with earnest attention and interest.

The music by Mrs. Jessie Hatch Symonds, violinist, and Miss Helen Grinnell Mears, contralto, was a beautiful feature of the opening evening.

The foyers, which all day had been thronged with groups getting acquainted, conferring unofficially, and welcoming newcomers, were the

background for a constantly shifting personnel.

Cordial were the greetings as friends from many States met. Many were the expressions of pleasure at meeting face to face those who had only known each other by correspondence.

At nine o'clock, May 16, an hour was given to a conference of State presidents, when they discussed their problems and methods.

Child-welfare work for 1912-1913 was the topic of the morning. The annual reports of the officers of the Congress and department chairmen were given.

The president's report showed remarkable growth of the work during the past year. It was received with great enthusiasm, and a motion to have it printed at once for distribution was unanimously carried.*

The topic of the afternoon session was "Baby Saving and Character Building."

Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau in Washington, spoke in a most inspiring way of the work undertaken by this new Bureau. She said:

"A great deal has been said about the large death rate of children under one year of age being due to the ignorance of mothers. I believe that ignorance and poverty accentuate each other's dangers and the wisest of mothers cannot save her baby from unsanitary conditions if the city authorities neglect their duties."

* The printed report can be secured by sending five cents to National Congress of Mothers, 806 Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Miss Lathrop told of the efforts to make available to homes through the Government service all the fundamental facts that can be obtained to safeguard the lives of the people. She emphasized the importance of appointing skilled men as health inspectors, especially trained for this work at a salary that would attract the most promising youth.

Every one who heard Miss Lathrop felt that she had brought a message of vital interest to every mother. The co-operation promised to the Congress in its baby-saving work was full of encouragement.

Mrs. S. H. Whitten, of Holyoke, Mass., who has been very active in baby-saving work, opened the discussion of Miss Lathrop's address. Mrs. Whitten told of the work to reduce the death rate of children under one year through a milk depot and employment of nurses to visit in the homes; also sending out in various languages simple rules and suggestions to mothers in the care of their children.

"Character Building by Parents" was the subject of Prof. E. P. St. John's address. He pleaded earnestly for constructive parental training in the early years, and warmly endorsed the movement of the Mothers' Congress to establish a parents' association in every church which should give instruction to parents as to their responsibility in the spiritual training of the children and of the methods by which they could best give it. Professor St. John had invited Mr. Pearce, of Chicago, Field Secretary of the International Sunday School Association, to take part of the time

assigned to him. Mr. Pearce expressed the cordial sympathy of the International Sunday School Association for the plan of parents' associations and offered active co-operation with the Congress in their formation and educational direction.

Later, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, of Worcester, Prof. E. P. St. John, of Hartford, and Miss Lucy Wheelock, of Boston, were appointed to represent the Mothers' Congress in preparation of a study outline for parents' associations in churches.

Music of a high class was given by Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Huntling. After the close of the afternoon session the delegates were entertained at tea by the New England Woman's Club in their club-rooms.

The evening session of May 16 found the ball-room crowded to the fullest capacity. Mayor Fitzgerald, who had returned from Panama too late to welcome the Congress at its opening session, gave a most cordial welcome. He spoke of the great needs of women and children in the South American countries he had visited, and described the work Boston is doing, especially in regard to recreation activities.

Mr. Joseph Lee, president of the Playground Association, spoke on recreation of children, urging the importance of play in child-life and the right development of the child through its play.

"The home is threatened in many ways," said Mr. Lee. "It has lost many of its ancient functions. No longer is it an industrial, a religious or a government unit. It is in danger of disappearing altogether on that account. Play can do much to rem-

edy this condition. Play is vital to children and to the home."

Dr. M. V. O'Shea, of the School of Education, Wisconsin University, gave an address on "Why the Boy Goes Wrong." Never was the subject handled more thoroughly or more effectually. He told of the many temptations put in the way of boys. Social suggestion is usually responsible when boys "go to the bad."

Lessons on the effects of alcohol and tobacco, and sex education will not prevent the development of habits that waste the energy of youth, but boys need protection from suggestions that are forced upon them.

"When the boy first uses tobacco, everything in him rebels. He learns its use simply because it is forced upon him through suggestion. Originally, the boy does not like beer or whiskey. He simply urges himself to endure it, and the urging comes wholly from society around him.

"It is generally agreed that the chief danger to the boy is that he will give himself up to vice. The impulses that lead him in this direction are the strongest in his being, and unfortunately he can hardly turn around in a modern city without having these impulses appealed to. There is more money to be made in this sort of thing than in any other. If he goes to the theatre, the chances are that from start to finish there will be subtle suggestions designed to inflame his passions.

"These suggestions come not only in the situations presented in the play, but in the songs and the dances

and in all the suggestions of the stage. The bill boards everywhere continue the effect of the theatre and the most potent of all in arousing the boy's impulses is the positive appeal made to him on the street by those who make their living thereby.

"The remedy for this is not to be found in a few lessons in sex instruction. It has been demonstrated that a few lessons in the evils of smoking have not restrained boys from the use of tobacco. Lessons on alcohol have done little to develop temperance. The thing that counts is the control of social suggestion and nothing much less will count."

Dr. O'Shea declared that what is most dreaded in a boy's conduct is not criminal tendencies. He said he does not hold the idealistic conception of the child, but that he believes under modern conditions it is easier for a boy to go wrong than to go right. The ancient activities of his ancestors live in every child's impulses and manifest themselves in his play, and because these activities of his ancestors are not the right activities for civilized society he must be made to adapt them to present-day environments.

"A boy does not conserve his energies because his primitive ancestors did not. He hasn't foresight. In American life the young and mature live together and suggestions from adults are constantly pressing down into the life of the young.

"The proper way to develop resolution in a growing boy is not to keep him in the midst of bad suggestions before he passes the period in which he lacks power of restraint."

Dr. O'Shea said coeducation tends to healthful normal relations between normal boys and girls.

So earnest was the interest, and so great the desire to ask questions that it was with real reluctance the audience adjourned when Dr. O'Shea had to leave to take his train.

The program for Saturday morning, May 17, was one of great interest. Opening with a Round Table, presided over by Mrs. David O. Mears, on "How Parents' Associations in Church and School Help Parents and Children," ten-minute addresses were made by Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. D. S. Eldredge, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. George K. Johnson, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Henry A. Harman, Rutland, Vt.

Mrs. Henry Osgood Holland, of Buffalo, N. Y., Vice-president New York State Assembly of Mothers, gave a stirring "Challenge to Mothers," which *CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE* hopes to give in full.

Miss Lucy Wheelock, principal Boston Training School for Kindergarten teachers, spoke on "The Education of Girls." It was a rare privilege to listen to Miss Wheelock. Her beautiful influence over girls has been a power for good which has been felt in many homes.

Hon. Philander P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, spoke on "Some Vital Relations of Home and School." There are times when a speaker reaches the hearts of his audience and lifts them to higher things, and Dr. Claxton did that for those who heard him that Saturday morning in Boston. He took the

position that for efficient work in the schoolroom, the teacher must know the life of the child outside the schoolroom, its home, its parents, their activities, the child's interests. He believed these should be brought into the schoolroom as raw material to be utilized in the development of the child; that the work of the schoolroom should be related to the life outside, should interpret and be closely related to it.

"The wise, discerning teacher," he said, "would enlarge, refine and give direction to the child's experiences in his world of the home and the school. Only by teaching the child its proper place in the world about it could the teacher be more than a jumbler, a lesson-hearer, a waster of time. The mistake should not be made of educating the child away from his home, but back into the home.

"All education, to be cultural, should be vocational. Methods of education which merely cram the child with facts, instead of developing his relation to the life around him, are wrong." Commissioner Claxton made a strong plea for education of girls in home making and rearing of children, for knowledge of home and hereditary conditions of their children by elementary school teachers, and for the bringing of educational methods up to modern requirements.

"Every wise elementary teacher," said he, in substance, "must build on the work of the home. Elementary education is not something that can be brought down from heaven, neither is it something which can be separated from the individual. Edu-

cation is the uplifting and outlasting of the child's home and outside experiences before he goes to school; it is the bringing out of what is in him.

"Teachers who teach little children should know what their home life and surroundings are, what influences are brought to bear on them outside of school hours, and other things that enter into the child's daily life. Otherwise they will be but blunderers.

"They should also have a knowledge of the heredity of the child,

Common in honor of the Congress.

The scene of the festival was the same used in Revolutionary days by the boys of Boston for coasting. With the green hill for a background, the tender green of the spring foliage, the beautiful children and the audience of thousands the scene was one never to be forgotten. The festival was participated in by hundreds of neatly dressed children from various schools and school playgrounds in the metropolitan area and was opened with a processional march before the delegates.

PLAY FESTIVAL IN HONOR OF NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS
BY BOSTON SCHOOL CHILDREN



OLD BOSTON COMMON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913, TWO O'CLOCK

back at least as far as its grandparents. This is necessary in order that the teacher may know what to expect in the development of each particular child, and so that she may the better know what methods to pursue relative to it."

A very graceful courtesy was extended to the National Congress of Mothers by Boston school children in the Play Festival given on Boston

When the procession had passed along kindergarten games for the children of the Wells school district were begun. There were "visiting day," "lads and lassies," "pigeon house," "flying birds" and "soldier boy," all participated in by the children under the supervision of Dora L. Alder and Elsie F. Guild, teachers in the Wells school district. Boys from the playgrounds enjoyed

a game at "ring-foil." Then a long programme of folk dances, singing ring games, formal gymnastics and relay races followed.

The committee in charge of the arrangements comprised Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent of Boston public schools; Miss Caroline D. Aborn, director of kindergartens, Boston public schools; Nathaniel J. Young, assistant director of athletics, Boston public schools, and Miss Lucy Wheelock, principal of the kindergarten training school.

Miss Lulu A. Donovan had charge of the committee over the games and dances and Miss Helen E. Cleaves on color scheme. Music was supplied by the Boston park and recreation department with E. Alexander Ives leading. Officers of the Boston school cadets, in charge of Capt. Wayne S. Baldus, acted as ushers.

The programme too was unique.

At five o'clock, May 17, a reception was given by the officers of the Congress in the Foyer of the Copley-Plaza preceding the child-welfare banquet. In the receiving line with the officers were presidents of many State branches and chairmen of National departments.

For two hours they met the delegates and visitors who welcomed the opportunity to meet and speak with the leaders of this great organization. The personal word, with leaders and members, brings the realization that the little mothers' circle or parents' association is a link in a chain which is circling the globe.

California and Maine clasp hands—as do all the States between.

Greetings from other leaders in national organizations bring a spirit of comradeship and make the Congress members feel that childhood is indeed the common tie which will unite the entire world.

After the reception the local committee of arrangements, headed by Mrs. W. E. Rowe, escorted the officers to the ball-room where a transformation had been wrought since morning.

The great room was filled with tables for the child-welfare banquet, which brought together a notable assembly of men and women interested in children.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Dr. Snedden, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, Mrs. Richard Cabot, Prof. Kirkpatrick, of Fitchburg, Mrs. Margaret Stannard, principal of the Garland School which is devoted to teaching home-making, Mrs. Woolman, President of Simmons College, Miss Lucy Wheelock, principal of Boston Training School for Kindergartners, Mrs. E. C. Ripley, Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Boston, Miss Aborn, Supervisor of Kindergartens; Presidents of State and local branches of the Congress from the Atlantic to the Pacific, were among the noted men and women who met to break bread together, led by love of the little child.

Dr. Claxton's message at this banquet was one full of inspiration to every member of the Mothers' Congress, and to all who realize that the Bureau of Education is entering on a broader field of service than it has ever before attempted to cover. Not only to teachers, but to parents it will

extend its service, for are not good parents teachers equally with the teachers? Do they not need help just as much?

The Irish story-teller, Seumas McManus, pleaded for the cultivation of the declining art of conversation in the home. "In America," he said, "you can't see the homes for the houses. I see many fireplaces, but few firesides. Stay at home evenings and bring back to your hearthstones the beautiful art of story-telling." Evidently Mr. McManus, a fine story-teller himself, is animated by the spirit that is now finding expression in the Irish folklore revival, formulated in the Irish plays.

Professor Kirkpatrick made an earnest plea for the social life of boys and girls of high school age. He urged the necessity of providing ample opportunities for this under conditions that are wholesome.

Mrs. Harold Walker (daughter of Mrs. Theo. W. Birney), gave an interesting account of life in Mexico before and during the present revolution. Her home was in the centre of the battle and her description of conditions there concluded with the advice that it was no place for children.

Greetings from the President of Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs and from the Massachusetts D. A. R. were given. Many of the distinguished guests responded to toasts informally, each giving a message to the Congress.

Sunday afternoon, May 18, one of the most impressive and earnest sessions of the whole Congress was held in the Copley-Plaza.

Rev. Henry F. Cope, of Chicago, Secretary of the Religious Education Association, had arranged the programme.

The speakers were Rev. Dr. Henry Stiles Bradley, pastor of Piedmont Congregational Church, Worcester; Rev. Dr. D. S. Winchester, educational secretary of the Congregational Society of Boston; Rev. Henry F. Cope, general secretary of the Religious Education Association, Chicago.

A fine musical programme, directed by Miss Helen G. Mears, was rendered by F. Leyman Hemenway, tenor, and Leverett B. Merrill, bass.

The first speaker was Rev. Dr. Bradley, who, speaking on "The Rights of the Unborn Child," traced in detail the progress of invention from man's first appearance on earth, perhaps 100,000 years ago, till now, his conclusion being that while man has completely revolutionized the world by his inventive faculty, particularly in the last 100 years, yet man himself is practically unchanged from what he was 7000 years ago, when civilization began.

He questioned if it is not possible for man himself to undergo an improvement comparable to that which has marked the change in living conditions as a result of the growth of human intelligence. The speaker said that 4 per cent. of the population of this country to-day belong to either the feeble-minded, insane, pauper or criminal classes, that they are increasing all the time, and that it costs the Nation \$100,000,000 a year to care for them.

He said that those classes trans-

mit their afflictions to their offspring, and that marriage should be positively prohibited among them. If that were done, he remarked, and all reproduction among them were stopped, such mental defectives would be extinct in this country in 50 years.

He advocated teaching children in the schools the fundamental facts of biology and impressing on them the truth that certain diseases and certain forms of degeneracy are transmitted from father to son.

Dr. Winchester's subject was "Training Parents as Religious Educators." He claimed that parents should themselves have some definite religious ideas and teach them to their children, because parents indifferent to religion rear children that are irreligious and irreverent. He advocated answering children's questions in regard to life and death with the utmost seriousness, in order that the child may have respect for the parent's intelligence.

As to the training of parents for parenthood, he advocated church societies, which, he said, will find mothers especially susceptible to such teaching at the time when the first child is born. He would have parents of a given community get together also and discuss the problems incident to the adolescence of youth, getting mutually useful information from an exchange of ideas and experiences.

Dr. Cope spoke on "The Conservation Programme for the Modern Home." He said that American homes to-day are not maintained with any definite policy in view, yet their fundamental purpose should

be the forming of character. The standard of homes will be improved, he said, to some extent, when ministers think more of human values than they do of getting a marriage fee.

"The present generation," he said, "is bringing up children with a view to giving them an easier life than the parents, but the children are not always made more competent than the parents. The business of the home should be to lay the foundation of character that shall enable the children that graduate from it to go out and enrich the world by lives devoted to loving service to their fellow-men."

The speaker disapproved of publications that contain jokes about domestic life and the marital state as corrupting to youth, and he said that pulpit preaching would be more interesting if it were less in relation to a future life and more about the present one, incidentally teaching the young to become home-makers.

The morning session, May 19, was given to reports of department chairmen. Mrs. Edgar A. Hall gave a full report of the work done by the large and active press committee.

Mrs. Howard W. Lippincott told of the progress made by CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE. She asked the help of every member in getting all members to subscribe, as it was this reading it that intelligent interest in the work is gained.

Miss Mary S. Garrett gave a report of child-welfare legislation worked for and secured in many States.

Much interest was shown in the Mothers' Pension laws. Mrs.

Weeks, of Kansas City, Mrs. Robert Park, of Massachusetts, and others entered into the discussion.

Mrs. Schoff, as vice-chairman of the Juvenile Court Department of the Congress, gave a report of the next forward step for juvenile court and probation work.

Copies of any of these reports may be secured later from the national offices in Washington.

Greetings were given by Mrs. Andrew Graham and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, of Chicago, who had been appointed by Governor Dunne to represent Illinois at the Congress. Greetings were asked from other delegates appointed by Governors. In addition, the State presidents reported tireless activity for a score of other good causes, that ranged from a campaign for simpler dress among school-girls, for matrons in high school buildings, and half-fare on street cars for school children, to a fight to drive coca-cola from the soda-fountains and to oust gambling devices from all public places.

The Congress met in Boston Public Library Hall the evening of May 19. Mr. Alfred W. McCann, of New York, author of "Starving America," and an earnest worker for the enforcement of the pure food laws, spoke of the adulteration of foods, the elimination of vital elements of nourishment, and the many evasions of the pure food law. His message was one of deepest importance.

So deeply were the Board impressed by it that a Pure Food Committee has been appointed to extend the knowledge so necessary to every home. Mr. McCann will guide the work of the committee.

Mrs. George Perry Morris, vice-president of the American Drama Society, told of the inception and growth of the drama league, and its purpose to encourage good productions and help to provide suitable amusement for the young.

The relation of bad roads to crime, illiteracy and insanity was shown by Miss Lulu Bigelow, lecturer in the good roads department of the United States Department of Agriculture. The meeting was held in the lecture room of the Public Library, instead of at the Copley-Plaza as previously planned.

Miss Bigelow's address was given in place of that by Logan Waller Page, director of good roads, United States Department of Agriculture, who had been announced, but was unable to be present. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon.

Miss Bigelow explained that her use of the word "rural" was restricted to communities that lie outside of incorporated cities and townships. She showed that the introduction of better roads in isolated communities had raised the standard of morals, literacy and community types, and urged the importance of developing the resources of rural communities.

"If the rural population becomes degenerate or moves to the cities," said Miss Bigelow, "where would the city food come from? The earning capacity of the average boy is greatly increased by good road conditions. We want to get a socialized curriculum of road study into the public schools.

"It is the country girl who falls most easily victim to the temptations

of the large city. The white slave ranks are filled by girls who do not know how to socialize themselves or to understand those with whom they come into contact."

May 20, at nine o'clock, Mrs. Orville T. Bright, of Chicago, vice-president, presided over a Round Table Symposium by presidents of circles on "The Responsibility of the Local Parents' Association to State and National Congress of Mothers." With a five-minute limit there was opportunity to hear from many. The discussion was very profitable.

Dr. David Snedden, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, gave a convincing address on "Trade Education." Dr. Snedden said no subject needs the co-operation of the mothers, parents and the public generally more than the subject of trade or vocational education.

Vocational education is not a simple matter, Dr. Snedden said, and people must get over the notion that it is play; public opinion must be formed. He took the position that not much in the way of vocational efficiency could be secured in the years known as the elementary period, although he believed those years could be enriched by the introduction into them of much industrial work.

The years from 14 to 17 he believed the period in which the most effective vocational work could be performed.

Dr. Snedden said he hoped to see the day when the markets would sell the work of the vocational schools as it now sells the products of factories. He denied the accusation

that the vocational school would create caste and said it should be looked upon as an opportunity.

Many were looking forward eagerly to the part-time school, Dr. Snedden said, as a solution to the problem of vocational education. He insisted that it was not right to expect boys and girls from 14 to 17 years old who had been working all day to attend school in the evening and insisted that the efficacy of the part-time method was beyond dispute.

The morning's session closed with a talk on trade education for girls by Mrs. Mary S. Woolman, president of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead addressed the congress on behalf of the American School Peace League. She believed that the league did much that the mother wanted to have done, and spoke of some of the things that it had accomplished making teachers look at history from another viewpoint than that of war. The great work of this century, she declared, should be to put an end to war.

The afternoon was given over to sight-seeing, arrangements for an excursion having been made by Mrs. J. H. Yetten, of Waltham. Seven automobiles starting from the Copley-Plaza took a party of delegates to visit the Art Museum, Filene's, the Arnold Arboretum, the navy yard, Faneuil Hall, the Old North Church, Harvard and Wellesley colleges and the Boston Nursery for Blind Babies, where the delegates were given an informal reception and tea.

Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent of schools of Boston, and Miss Aborn, supervisor of kindergartens, had requested the Congress to reserve one afternoon for a mass meeting for the mothers of Boston, in the Girls' Latin School Fenway.

Over a thousand mothers responded to the invitation and many stood during the entire session.

Mrs. Ripley presided. Mrs. David O. Mears gave the invocation. Miss Caroline Aborn spoke on the "Influence of the Kindergarten on the Child."

Mrs. Schoff's subject was "What a Mother Owes Her Boys." "Woman's place is mothering her boys and girls in the home," she said. "It is a work that endures for eternity, for although she cannot take anything with her when she leaves this world, she leaves her influence with her children, and if she has done her duty to those whom God has entrusted to her care and teaching, then they will not forget those ideals she has implanted, and her boys and girls will revere the name of mother.

"The problem of vice cannot be solved until the mothers stand for one standard of purity for their boys and girls. Mothers should not take it for granted that their children are perfect and keep them in ignorance of the temptations which will beset their morals on every side. She should instruct her boys to revere womanhood, and she herself should instill into their receptive minds the necessity of being pure, honest, gentle, kind, manly, honorable and just in all their dealings,

including the property rights of others.

"Boys want to be loved, and it is our duty to love them. Every little boy who has been arrested is just as good as your boy or mine, if he had the same chance in his home that ours had. These poor little boys had no one to mother them properly or teach them self-control.

Every home should be a social centre. Connect your home in the boy's mind with broader conditions and little by little you are building up his character. Teach your girls how to spend money with discrimination so that they will make good wives and mothers and then more young men will be willing to be married.

"There is no such thing as a criminal child; it is his environment that has made him so. A boy will live up to the standard you have set. If you tell him he is a good boy he will live up to your expectations, but if you tell him he is bad he will lose all ambition and he will go on the downward path. It is the mother love and the father love that make the good man."

Mrs. Milton P. Higgins' subject was "Mothers and Daughters." She said: "The sweetest word in the world is home, and this can be made the happiest spot on earth by the father and the mother. The home should mean for the child, health, happiness, hope, Heaven. He should be taught that he must be obedient if he wishes to be happy; that he must be honest, kind, just if he wants to be a good man. Make your home, mothers, so attractive that your children will not want to go out nights. Get games that will inter-

est them and show them that you are also interested. Mother is the best playmate and confidant the boy or girl ever had. The home should be regarded as a stock company, where mother, father and children do their part to make that home like Heaven."

Mrs. Henry O. Holland gave a heart-stirring address to the mothers. At the conclusion of the meeting a charming exhibition of folk-dancing by the teachers of the school was given in the gymnasium. The value and use of it for health and pleasure was explained by Mrs. J. M. Storrow, who has been a great leader in this field.

The closing delegate session of the Congress was held in the parish house of Trinity Church. President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, discussed "Some Recent Lines of Progress in Child Study and Child Nurture." F. R. Matthews, of Plainfield, N. J., librarian of the Boy Scout movement, spoke of "The Profession of Fatherhood." Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, of Washington, corresponding secretary of the Mothers' and Parent-Teachers' Association, read a paper on "Mothers and Children the World Around."

Mrs. Birney called attention to the fact that the convention of 1914, to be held at Washington in April, will be an international conference.

Dr. Hall admitted that the best scientific child study is now "made in Germany." In practical application of child-welfare work, however, he said, the societies in this country, all interested in different child problems, are leading the world.

He urged co-operation between these two classes of workers. Of this he said:

"There is still too great a chasm between scientific knowledge of the child and the practical surveys of children in these philanthropic fields, so that there is a great and growing need for a National organization, in which those engaged in accurate studies of child nature can be brought into contact with and can both teach and learn from those in the field, seeking to investigate special evils to which children are exposed and to help in child development.

"Great stress must be placed on the first three years of childhood as basal for health, morals and future efficiency. Every abnormal result in after life almost always springs from something amiss in the first triennial of life. The child's feelings, instincts, impulses, temperament, are all being formed in the first three years. Not only is emotional life almost formed for life, but the basal traits of nature are hardened by the end of the third year.

"New insights into this period prove that the nursery is more important than the kindergarten or schools on child life."

Mr. F. R. Matthews urged that it is every parent's duty to have a working knowledge of the facts about childhood which science has placed at his or her disposal.

Mrs. H. N. Rowell, of California, read the report of the committee on resolutions, which was adopted. The resolutions recommend that State congresses work to have the kindergartens made parts of elemen-

tary school systems, urged study by parents of the social evil, condemned immodesty of dress among women and indorsed the passage of an anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolutions acknowledging "the courteous and helpful work of the press" and the "generous hospitality of the Massachusetts branch of the congress" were also included.

On May 21, the officers and managers held morning and afternoon meetings for the transaction of business. A beautiful luncheon prepared by the girls at the School of Household Arts was given to the officers with Mrs. E. C. Ripley as hostess.

The final meeting of the conference at Copley-Plaza was arranged for teachers by Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent of schools, who presided. Although most of the Congress delegates had departed, the meeting was the most largely attended of the whole convention. With music by the Teachers' Glee Club, with speeches by leading officials of the Congress, and liberal applause from delegates and guests, the final session of the convention made a brilliant close to a memorable week.

"If the schools were right," said Mrs. Schoff, in part, "the child would be happy to go. Half the children in the juvenile courts are there for truancy.

"The whole future of a child depends upon your patience with and your interest in him. Get at the heart of the boy; put some responsibility on him, tell him that you need

his help. The whole solution of the crime problem in this country is the saving of these boys."

The general subject of the meeting was parent-teachers' associations. Mrs. Bright spoke on programmes for such associations, and Mrs. Smith, on organization. There were one-minute addresses from various state presidents, including Mrs. George K. Johnson, of Langhorne, Pa.; Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, of Worcester, Mrs. Edwin R. Weeks, of Kansas City, Mo., one of the national vice-presidents, and Mrs. Howard W. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, chairman of the magazine committee.

The glee club was led by Grant Drake of the Apollo Club of Boston, and the accompanist was Miss Madeline B. Driscoll.

Warm tributes were paid to the self-sacrificing spirit of teachers.

"The force of teachers here," said Mrs. Ripley in her introductory address, "is superior to that of other cities. It is impossible to go through the schools of any great city and see such a body of devoted, conscientious, able women as in Boston."

"I hope the time will come," said Mrs. Bright, "when the salaries of teachers will be at least partly commensurate with their services."

There was considerable applause when Mrs. Bright urged "strenuous measures" to simplify the dress of school-girls.

Superintendent Dyer stood at the door and shook hands with the 1300 teachers as they passed out. Thus with actual co-operation of home

and school the great conference closed.

With greater opportunities for service than have ever been given before, the National Congress of Mothers begins another year's work on behalf of child and home.

Only through mother love and father love wisely directed can God's

message, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me," be fulfilled.

With deeper insight into all that organized, intelligent, consecrated parenthood may accomplish, the delegates from far and near went forth inspired to greater effort in the guardianship and guidance of the children of the nation.

Ad Matrem

"There is a shrine whose golden
gate
Was opened by the hand of God,
It stands serene, inviolate,
Though millions have its pavement
trod;
As fresh as when the first sunrise
Awoke the lark in Paradise.

"'Tis compassed with the dust and
toil
Of common days, yet should there
fall
A single speck, a single soil,
Upon the whiteness of its wall,
The angels' tears in tender rain
Would make the temple theirs
again.

"Without the world is tired and
old,
But once within the enchanted door,
The mists of time are backward
rolled,
And creeds and ages are no more,
But all the human-hearted meet
In one Communion vast and sweet.

"I enter; all is simply fair,
Nor incense, clouds, nor craven
throne,
But in the fragrant morning air
A gentle lady sits alone;
My mother—ah! whom should I
see
Within, save ever only thee?"
—DIGBY MACKWORTH-DOLBEN.

August CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE will contain valuable papers given in Boston at the 17th Child-Welfare Conference of the National Congress of Mothers. Send for President's Report that you may know the progress made. Enclose order with 5 cents to National Congress of Mothers, 806 Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

What Is Discipline?

By HARRIET H. HELLER

A FRIEND of mine, whose mother heart loudly called to express itself in the care and affection of a little child, adopted a little girl of fourteen months. Little Iantha was a "good baby." Her foster mother concentrated her efforts at discipline on the one point that the little one should come to her when called. It seemed easy to make the child understand this requirement which she seemed very happy in meeting.

The days ran merrily into weeks and the faces of both mother and child reflected new happiness. Never had Iantha shown the least inclination to have a "will of her own." She was a happy, contented, normal baby.

One day in April, when she had been in her new home about ten weeks, mother and child were in the yard enjoying a great burst of spring, which seemed to have suddenly called the world to fresh vigor. "Come dear, let me button your shoe," called the mother. The little one started, in the habit of obedience, came a few steps, paused, looked smilingly and directly into the mother's face, and turned around and walked away. Although she could not talk, she had evidently made a declaration of independence, and her quizzical little smile said as plainly as anything could, "I am myself, and if I don't want to come, what are you going to do about it?"

Having thoroughly tested the child's understanding of the command, the mother again repeated it, with similar results, except that the smile was gone and a grim, little,

half-frightened expression was on the baby face. She was not angry, or naughty, in the ordinary sense, she was consciously disobedient, to see what would happen.

Perhaps no generalization can be made on human life and experience more nearly accurate than that we live to learn to know ourselves. The first fruit of rebellion is self-knowledge. She had made her first great excursion into the dark and untried sea in which lay the islands and continents of an unknown world—Herself—in an adjustment to her environment.

Unquestionably self-revelation is the great personal gain in all acts which put the child at variance with usage law and bring upon it punishment.

Again, let me illustrate the value of "seeing one's self," or self-realization. The following incident is one of the valued traditions of a family known to me:

A young mother, with her fifteen-months-old daughter, were guests in the home of one of the father's relatives. The little child, whom we will call "Mary," upon being seated at the supper table, at once expressed a desire for a helping of the ground cherry preserves, of which she was especially fond. The mother tried to pass the matter over by saying that "we would have the fruit later." But Miss Mary was rather insistent. Perhaps at this day a hostess would say, "Oh, just give her a tiny particle, she wants it so much." But not so in the older days. The Aunt coun-

elled the young mother that she must not give in to the child, so, very much humiliated, the little one was taken away where they could be by themselves and "talk it over." Mary was usually a good child, and although precocious in the matter of her speech and definiteness of her desires, could ordinarily be reasoned with. Thinking the matter well over, the mother brought the child back to the table. But Mary again set up her insistent appeal for the "good ground-cherries." Now, of course, something drastic must be done. Again the mother and the child retired to privacy and the small lady was duly spanked.

For the mother, of course, the occasion was most unhappy, and the child sobbed now and then far into the night. But a few days afterwards she came, and looking up solemnly into the mother's face, she said, "Mary was a naughty girl, mother."

Not at first remembering to what the child referred, the mother hesi-

tated, and the child repeated, "Mary was a naughty girl, mother. I did look up into the glass and see that Mary was a naughty girl." This solemn assertion called to the mother's remembrance the fact that a long mirror hung in the room opposite the place where they had been standing while the little one was chastised.

Not only had this child had the privilege of being made clear unto herself by being brought forcibly into opposition with established usage, but she had had the dramatic presentation, the passing show with herself as heroine, reflected in a very real, as well as metaphorical manner.

That form of correction which is effective, must always bring growth in self-knowledge, if possible, in such degree that there is a *desire* to conform in future. If we cannot reach the *desire*, there must be realization of the *wisdom* of conforming. Scolding or nagging never effect either of these results.

THERE was a time when the heavy toll taken by death among the babies was looked upon as a dispensation of Providence. But since it has been shown that careful mothering, intelligent care, healthful surroundings, will cut the death rate almost in half, people are gradually beginning to realize that it is unjust to blame Providence for conditions

that are obviously man-made. The next step has been to improve conditions.

This is true of the whole civilized world, but the pioneers in the crusade in behalf of the baby's right to intelligent care and the chance to live were the French, who were forced by a declining birth rate to take measures to safeguard the health of their future citizens.

Putting Motherhood on the State Pay-Roll

PENNSYLVANIA has created a law granting \$12 per month to every widow or deserted wife with which to support her child.

The idea of mothers' pensions is not altogether modern nor original with the present century. Constantine, the first Christian emperor of Rome, in 315 B. C., decreed that contribution should be given from the public treasury to support newborn children.

Similar conditions, it appears, existed in Constantine's time that exist at present. Parents were troubled with the high cost of living, rents were outrageously high, education cost more and more each year, and the parents had formed the unpleasant habit of killing the children after a certain number had been born.

Constantine saw no other way out of this dilemma, that of keeping the State from becoming depopulated, other than by offering bounties and rewards. Rome needed soldiers and needed citizens. The habit of celibacy, the increasing cost of living and the continued childlessness of the nation was alarming. History, however, fails to tell us if Constantine succeeded. They had no department in those days which kept tabs on the unemployed and the poor, so we have to be content with only a general knowledge of Constantine's "good intentions."

FATHERS MORE FAVORED

Mohamed, too, was worried by the decrease of population. He tried to solve the problem another

way. He offered "a free pass to Paradise to every father of ten children." But he said nothing about the mother of ten (or the mothers of ten), because, according to Mohamed, women had no souls and could not enter Paradise unless they were preferred to the "houris," which, so far as known, never happened.

But somehow the promised free pass into Paradise did not interest the fathers at all. There was no perceptible increase of population, so far as is known. Islam, however, complained bitterly, and when asked the reason for the scarcity of children, declared that the promised passes had never been distributed!

THE SAME OLD STORY AGAIN

Again in the present century, are we giving thought to parentage and increased population. This time, owing to the revolution of the centuries, we are not providing for the fathers, as did Mohamed, but for the mothers, and the latest date to be recorded in the new movement is April 29, when Governor Tener of Pennsylvania approved the "Sheatz bill," which provides for county systems of mothers' pensions under the administration of a commission of from five to seven women, to be named by the governor for each county desiring to avail itself of the provisions of the law.

The trustees are to investigate all cases and may recommend payment to any abandoned mother or widow who is unable to maintain her chil-

dren at home. Payments are to be made monthly and the combined maximum payment shall not exceed \$12 per month for one child, \$20 a month for two children, \$25 per month for three children, and \$5 per month for each additional child.

SEEK WORKING PAPERS

Daily at the Municipal building of Buffalo you will find a line of boys and girls seeking "working papers." If they meet the requirements of the law they return joyfully to their homes. Possibly the father is unable to get work, but for the children there is always a place, somewhere, in store, office or factory. Even the mother possesses the nine-chances-out-of-ten to earn a \$1.50 a day, while the father may tramp the city streets for weeks, unsuccessfully, "hunting a job."

There are thousands of tasks for little hands to do, where there are none for the parents. If a woman is left destitute with a large family of little children to support, what is going to happen?

The things that have happened have created the mothers' pension bill. Sending a child to "school and have starvation" has not proven an advantage to the child nor to the State. Families have become submerged. The work of the Juvenile courts has increased steadily. The work of the charitable organizations has trebled and the jails have been crowded to over-flowing.

THE STATE TO HELP CONDITIONS

So the State has found that over-working the child has only complicated its problem, and it has turned

its attention to the support of the families and the city and the State have become the mothers' helper. Just what has been accomplished is best told by Mabel Potter Daggett in a recent number of the *World's Work*.

"Recently, as we have been checking up social costs, another waste in social management has appeared. It is in the motherhood that has been allowed to spend itself over the wash-tub and in scrubbing the beautiful marble staircase of Fifth Avenue and other buildings. Then a woman—broken in health and with a family of children, perhaps now motherless—is listed with the charity agencies.

It was Indianapolis, Ind., that four years ago first took definite steps to turn this motherhood force to better account. They said that only superhuman ability could compass unaided the two tasks of motherhood and wage-earning at the same time. "Only the crudest sort of a social state would exact it of any woman. So they built in the suburbs of the city (Fairview settlement) a collection of pretty little cement houses where the charity organization society places widows with children to support. Each home is given rent free to the family that occupies it and a free nursery and kindergarten is provided.

"More recently another plan has been adopted that quite cuts out the connection of charity. Two States, Missouri and Illinois, in 1911 put Motherhood on the pay-roll. The court awarded what is called a 'pension' to any mother of good character who needed assistance in prop-

erly bringing up her children. Hitherto it had been the custom when a home failed in the struggle for existence for the court to place such children in an institution. This new revelation of sociology, however, says that a child's mother, if she is the right sort of a woman, is God's own institution for its upbringing.

"It pays the State better, in the long run to have her engaged in the business of 'child culture' rather than in washing and scrubbing. So now it proposes to hire her for it, in her own home, instead of hiring uniformed care-takers in brick institutions.

"For one thing, she does the work cheaper, at the mere cost of rent, groceries, clothing, etc., and will stand more hours at her sick child's bedside than any other human being could be hired to do.

"The Cook County Juvenile court, in the city of Chicago, last summer had some 327 mothers with an aggregate of 1200 children which it cared for on this plan.

"It is costing the community an average of \$5.75 per month, per child, as against \$10 per month per child under the old institutional plan. It cost the State of Illinois in 1911, about \$100,000. The State authorities have said they don't care if it goes to \$500,000—the contract with the mothers will be cheap at that; for it is counted on to diminish the bill for crime that is now costing Cook County alone \$6,000,000 a year.

"Working mothers, and the consequent lack of care, is what has sent many of the city's children on

the way toward failure in life. The child that doesn't have enough of his mother's society goes wrong. The institutional child, when separated entirely from her, is more likely to. Statistics from the Elmira reformatory in New York State show that 60 per cent. of the inmates were brought up in institutions. Of four young men of the age of 18 hanged in Cook County, Illinois, early in 1912, all had been raised in charitable or reformatory institutions. The motherhood pension plan is to 'rear' children by home raising in such manner that they will not have to be reformed." It was in March, 1911, that one of the strongest addresses in favor of mothers' pensions was given before the Congress of Mothers at Washington, D. C.

What the Hon. Merritt W. Pinckney, judge of the Chicago Juvenile court, has to say on this subject throws a new light on the great need of a universal pension for all motherhood.

"I have sat in the Juvenile court of Chicago and watched with ever-increasing interest the steady, endless stream of city youth come and go—numbering in four years' time approximately 15,000 boys and girls, two-thirds of whom were dependents. Naturally, in searching for remedies I have come to study and recognize causes and to appreciate the value of preventive measures.

"You can no more eliminate the dependency and delinquency of children by placing them on probation and by institutional care than you can cure crime by imprisonment and death."—*Buffalo News*.

Report of National Congress of Mothers' Kindergarten Committee

May, 1913.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL KINDERGARTEN UNION:

As the Mothers' Congress representative upon the "joint committee" of the International Kindergarten Union and the National Congress of Mothers, I am asked to report to you the work done by the latter organization in the promotion of the Kindergarten.

The report which follows is necessarily partial and incomplete owing to the fact that it is culled from the "State News" Department of the *MAGAZINE* published by the Congress of Mothers, where each item appears only in condensed form and many omissions must occur. A different and more accurate method of compiling this report will be recommended for the coming year.

The *CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE*, the official organ of the National Congress of Mothers, has contained in each of its numbers for the past year—with the single exception of the August number—an article upon the Kindergarten; the authors of said articles have been—Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Miss Myra Winchester, Miss Jessie Davis, Miss L. Pearl Boggs (writing from China), Dr. Frederick Eby, Dr. Chas. F. Thwing, Mrs. James L. Hughes, of Toronto, Canada, and others. Since this *MAGAZINE* circulates especially among Mothers' Circles and Parent-Teacher Associations, the effect of these publications has been to keep constantly before the parents of the

country the importance and need of the kindergarten movement.

The Kindergarten has been the topic of addresses at many of the State and local conventions for the year 1912-1913. Among them the National Convention at St. Louis last spring, where Miss Faries spoke on "The Value of Kindergarten Training for Young Women from the Standpoint of Motherhood and Social Work;" the Conference of the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers, at Pittsburg in February, where Miss Alice Parker was the speaker, and the annual meeting of the Illinois Congress of Mothers at Jacksonville, Illinois, where Mrs. Mary Boomer Page gave the address of the opening evening. In the California Congress State Convention in May, resolutions were passed petitioning the Legislature to make Kindergartens compulsory and asking the State Board of Education to publish a bulletin giving the status of the Kindergarten in California.

This was followed later by the presentation of a bill to the Legislature asking for establishment of Kindergartens in all elementary schools, upon petition of the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children between the ages of four and six years residing within half a mile of a school. At a meeting of the Central Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in January, a request was made that Kindergartens be placed in all new buildings and,

wherever room could be found, in old ones; also, that a Visiting Director be appointed to work for an inter-relation between the Kindergarten and the Primary Grades. At a New Haven Exposition of Domestic Science and Pure Foods in October, the New Haven Mothers' Council had a Model Kindergarten conducted each forenoon. And at the Connecticut State Fair, there was a Kindergarten Exhibit with demonstrations of Kindergarten Games. In the Child-Welfare Exhibit managed by the Texas Congress of Mothers at Dallas in October, the New Haven Mothers' Council had a Model Kindergarten conducted each forenoon. And at the Connecticut State Fair, there was a Kindergarten Exhibit with demonstrations of Kindergarten Games. In the Child-Welfare Exhibit managed by the Texas Congress of Mothers at Dallas in October, the Exhibit in one entire Section was planned to interest visitors

in Kindergarten work and methods. The Eugenics Department of the Oregon State Fair, in charge of the Oregon Congress of Mothers, gave a demonstration of Kindergarten Play. The Committee on Extension of Parent-Teacher organizations in each State has on its list of speakers one or more whose topic is the Kindergarten. Of the number of talks given in this way, I can secure no record except that of my own State—Illinois—where the number of talks to individual Clubs has been twenty-one.

In closing I may say that the Kindergarten has no warmer supporters than those to be found in the ranks of the Mothers' Congress. From the National President down to the humblest private, we believe in its establishment as an integral part of the Public School System and our influence and support shall be given to that end. CORA C. BRIGHT,

Vice-President, N. C. M.

Member Joint Committee I. K. U. and N. C. M.

My Tribute

SUNG AT BOSTON CHILD-WELFARE CONFERENCE

Dedicated to the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

By Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, President Massachusetts Branch.

To be sung to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland."

Within my heart sweet strains I hear,
Mother mine, oh, Mother mine.
Your accents low and sweet and clear,
Mother mine, oh, Mother mine.
The prayers you said, the songs you sung,
The tales you told when I was young
Inspire my life, my heart, my tongue,
Mother mine, oh, Mother mine.

The sterner virtues that you taught,
Father mine, oh, Father mine.
The vic'tries won—the battles fought,
Father mine, oh, Father mine.
You courage gave and made me strong,
To shield the weak, put down the
wrong,
To upward lead the eager throng,
Father mine, oh, Father mine.

When knowledge came with treasure rare,
Teacher mine, oh, Teacher mine.
You taught me how the boon to share,
Teacher mine, oh, Teacher mine.
You led me on in wisdom's ways,
Through pleasant paths and tangled
maze,
You cleared the way, dispelled the haze,
Teacher mine, oh, Teacher mine.

The home, the school, the church combine,
Mother, Father, Teacher mine.
To touch the soul with life divine,
Mother, Father, Teacher mine.
Oh grant us this—our heart's desire
To fill our souls with living fire
'Till each shall others' lives inspire,
Mother, Father, Teacher mine.

Aims and Purposes of National Congress of Mothers

To raise the standards of home life. To develop wiser, better-trained parenthood.

To give young people, ignorant of the proper care and training of children, opportunities to learn this, that they may better perform the duties of parenthood.

To bring into closer relations the home and the school, that parent and teacher may co-operate intelligently in the education of the child.

To surround the childhood of the whole world with that loving, wise care in the impressionable years of life, that will develop good citizens, instead of lawbreakers and criminals.

To carry the mother-love and mother-thought into all that concerns or touches childhood in Home, School, Church, State or Legislation.

To interest men and women to co-operate in the work for purer, truer homes, in the belief that to accomplish the best results, men and women must work together.

To secure such legislation as will ensure that children of tender years may not be tried in ordinary courts, but that each town shall establish juvenile courts and special officers, whose business it shall be to look out for that care which will rescue, instead of confirm the child in evil ways.

To work for such probationary care in individual homes rather than institutions.

To rouse the whole community to a sense of its duty and responsibility to the blameless, dependent and neglected children, because there is no philanthropy which will so speedily reduce our taxes, reduce our prison expenses, reduce the expense of institutions for correction and reform.

The work of the Congress is civic work in its broadest and highest sense, and every man or woman who is interested in the aims of the Congress is cordially invited to become a member and aid in the organized effort for a higher, nobler national life, which can only be attained through the individual homes.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Dr. M. V. O'SHEA, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. ORVILLE T. BRIGHT, 6515 Harvard Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., Vice-Chairman.
Miss GERTRUDE VAN HOESSEN, Chicago University.
Prof. A. CASWELL ELLIS, Houston, Texas.
Prof. WM. A. McKEEVER, Manhattan, Kansas.
President H. L. WHITFIELD, Columbus, Miss.
President E. A. FAIRCHILD, Durham, N. H.

Miss NAOMI NORWORTHY, Columbia University.
President ANNA J. McKEAG, Wilson College, Penna.
Prof. CHARLES McMURRAY, DeKalb, Ill.
Dr. ROBERT N. WILLSON, Phila., Pa.
Mrs. MARY D. BRADFORD, Kenosha, Wisconsin.
Prof. EDWARD ST. JOHN, Hartford, Conn.
Prof. E. A. KIRKPATRICK, Fitchburg, Mass.

State News

CALIFORNIA

The annual child-welfare conference of the California Congress of Mothers met in Berkeley, May 28, 29.

The California Congress, which is the largest branch in the National Congress of Mothers, numbering some 286 organizations, with a membership of nearly 10,000 women, framed a set of articles to which they pledged their support, which will be far reaching in results.

The matter of modest and becoming dress for women and school girls and the necessity for reform in feminine apparel was brought to the attention of the delegates and interest asked along this line.

Particular pleas were made for the recreation of young people and its supervision

and for a pure standard of morals for both sexes.

A study of proper food for children, the care of infants and the sanitation of households was recommended. That in those counties where more than one probation officer was employed it was asked that at least one woman be appointed.

Vocational schools and the industrial farm as a means of education for the men in the State prisons were indorsed.

The resolutions were presented by a committee of which Dr. Margaret Farnham was chairman.

REDISTRICTING OF STATE

The matter of redistricting the State was presented to the delegates and brought to a

speedy conclusion by the adoption of an amendment to the constitution. The new provision makes possible more than the eight districts heretofore in existence. Each district must have at least 12 associations in its membership. The reasons for this departure was largely financial.

From the country districts came the most interesting reports of the convention. Mrs. Anna Campbell, president of the South San Joaquin federation, made the story of her organization read like a fairy tale, which provided playgrounds, swimming pools, blacksmith's outfits, pianos for the district school, stables for the horses of the students, new paint for schoolhouses for the little folk of the neighborhood within the space of less than three years.

From Glenn County Mrs. Lynnville brought another progressive report. An agriculture and domestic contest is under way there under the Mothers' clubs, for which money, livestock, books and magazines will be offered as rewards to the school children.

Both women emphasized the need of giving the young people interests in the country which would keep them away from the cities.

Mrs. A. A. Taylor, president of the Los Angeles federation, outlined the undertaking of the southern women which covered free clinics and medical treatment, penny kitchens, nurseries and attention to housing conditions.

From Long Beach an exquisitely made school dress of white lawn, hand embroidered, the cost of which was \$1, was offered as a specimen of dress reform. The materials cost as follows: Lawn, 90 cents; buttons, 2 cents; embroidery cotton, 8 cents. These gowns are worn by the girls who make them.

Christopher Ruess, probation officer of Alameda County, outlined the bills affecting child-welfare work which had been passed by the legislature this year. They were: The creation of a recreation inquiry commission and a juvenile court inquiry commission; a bill providing an eight-hour day for child laborers; a compulsory education bill; a mothers' pension bill; a bill raising the age of consent to 18 years; the provision for a girls' training school; the redlight injunction and abatement bill.

Miss Beatrice McCall, assistant probation officer, spoke on "What Mothers Should Tell Their Girls." "How to Feed Children" was the theme of an instructive talk by Dr. A. S. Jaffa of the University of California. Dr. Margaret Farnham discussed "Child Hygiene."

Herbert W. Lewis, of Los Angeles, superintendent of the Children's Home Finding Society of California, and William I. Day of the prison commission were speakers.

In California, according to Superintendent Lewis, there was the largest ratio of dependent children of any State in the union, with the possible exception of New York. Men and women alike abandon their little ones, the State laws offering a decided temptation. He offered a partial solution for the problem of dependent children through the work of the society which he represents in providing homeless children for childless homes.

The Pasadena federation, with the supplemental invitation of the board of trade and city commission, has made a bid for the convention of 1914. The matter has been referred to the executive board for consideration, and it is probable that the southern city will be the next host.

CONNECTICUT

The thirteenth annual convention of the Connecticut Congress of Mothers was held on April 24 and 25. The Rocky Hill Motherhood Club was the hostess of the Congress and served its guests with rare good taste and untiring solicitude. The meetings were held in the auditorium of the Congregational Church, a colonial structure more than a century old, in which all the original simplicity and beauty have been retained. Grange Hall was decorated in the State colors of blue and white and served as banquet hall.

Mrs. Frank L. Sprague, president Rocky Hill Circle, was appointed by Governor Baldwin to serve with Mrs. B. L. Mott, president of the Congress, as delegate to the National Congress in Boston.

About 150 delegates and friends attended, Mrs. Mott presiding.

An address on "Eugenics" was delivered by Hon. Geo. B. Chandler of Rocky Hill, appointee of President Taft upon the National Commission on Industrial Relations.

A reception was tendered to the State officers and visiting delegates and guests, followed by a banquet at which Mrs. Sprague presided and Mrs. Mott acted as toastmistress. The toasts and those who responded were as follows: "The Value of Child Welfare," Mrs. E. J. Atwater, East Haven; "The Value of Church Training," Rev. Geo. B. Spalding; "The Value of Training—The Other Johnnie," Mr. J. A. Trout, of New Britain; "Our Greatest Value—Our Children," Hon. Geo. B. Chandler; "The Value of Organization," Frank G. Sherwood, representing the Rocky Hill (Men's) Club; "The Value of Infant Welfare," by Dr. O. A. Moser, of Rocky Hill; "The Value of Co-operation," by Charles E. Holmes, master of the Rocky Hill Grange; "A Safe Investment," Mrs. J. A. Naramore, of Bridgeport; "The Value of Preventative Medicine," by Dr.

Frank L. Burr, of Rocky Hill. Plates were laid for 100 and music was furnished by W. D. Manchester's orchestra of Rocky Hill.

Other addresses were "Kindergarten Education," by Miss Ruth E. Dowdell, of Montclair, N. J., and "Where Cleanliness is Godliness," by Dr. Maude W. Taylor, of Hartford; "Shall the Corners of the Mouth Turn Up or Down?" by the Rev. Allen Stockdale, of Boston.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: president, Mrs. B. L. Mott, of New Haven; first vice-president, Mrs. E. J. Atwater, of East Haven; second vice-president, Mrs. Frank Pell Underhill, of New Haven; third vice-president, Mrs. Levi P. Taylor, of Hartford; fourth vice-president, Mrs. E. W. Haywood, of Middletown; recording secretary, Mrs. Geo. B. Chandler, of Rocky Hill; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Solon P. Davis, of Hartford; treasurer, Mrs. E. F. Belden, of Rocky Hill; counsellors, Mrs. F. A. Brockett, of Hartford, and Mrs. J. K. Guy, of Middletown.

The Congress has passed through the most prosperous year of its career, many new clubs having been admitted to membership and the older clubs almost without exceptions reporting increased efficiency, enthusiasm and numbers.

GEORGIA

The Georgia Branch of the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations has had in mind for some time a work which it recommends to all the clubs of the State—the establishment of regular children's days at all the moving picture shows, when only such films as have been passed on by a selected committee of prominent men and women will be presented.

The Georgia branch feels certain if there is concerted action by the Parent-Teacher clubs, that one or two children's days a week can be established.

The great educational and moral value of the movies is beyond question, but in a promiscuous bill, there are often pictures unsuitable for children. If, from the great mass of films that are sent to each show, only those which are educational, which contain stories, or which are otherwise appropriate for young folk, are given on certain days, the movies would be a great power for good among the children.

Such pictures should be selected by a committee composed of those working for the welfare of the child, so that the parents would feel assured that on "Children's Day" only beneficial films would be presented at the much beloved shows.

At the recent convention of the Georgia Educational Association, held in Atlanta, the Parent-Teacher Association idea received a fresh impetus from the enthusiasm and hearty co-operation expressed by the

superintendents of public schools throughout the State, who were present.

A table of literature from the National Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations was arranged in the convention hall, so that those not familiar with the work had an opportunity of informing themselves.

The work of organization will continue in the fall, and many schools have already arranged their dates with Miss Mary Collins, the State organizer, who will start out again by September 1, forming new clubs.

INDIANA

La Fayette, the home of Purdue University, had the honor of the First Annual Convention of the Indiana Branch of the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Association which convened May 12 and 13. The beautiful Second Presbyterian Church where the sessions were held was fragrant with the spring flowers and the gracious hospitality extended to the visitors by the La Fayette friends made every one glad and the opening session was marked with an enthusiasm which continued and held the interest of every one until the close of the convention and it was the general impression that this first meeting had made a record that would ever serve as an incentive for all future Indiana Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations wherever they met in annual convention. Although Indiana was one of the last of the States to take up this worldwide movement she is pushing rapidly to the front and this first State meeting finds a splendid organization with the State well districted and officered by capable women and on the advisory board are the representative men and institutions of the State. As if to make up for lost time, there is a force of workers whose very calibre means success and it was strongly evidenced by all the organizations represented that the Indiana Congress was to be congratulated on the selection of Mrs. Frederic Hoke as president. Every number of each programme was a success and many of the vital questions especially being considered by the world organization were ably presented and the convention much benefited, so much so that a representative woman of La Fayette took occasion to remark on the floor of the convention that it was greatly to be regretted that all the women of La Fayette were not present. Every minute had been of absorbing interest and she had learned the greatest thing in all the world was the Child-Welfare Movement. All too soon came the close of the second day and our great convention had become a pleasant memory and the fact was assured that the good had been mutual. La Fayette rejoiced to have had us and we felt it had been good to be there.

Ft. Wayne has sixteen parent-teacher clubs with about twelve hundred enrolled members, all but one having been organized since November 1, 1912.

There is also a Ft. Wayne Mothers' Club, meeting once a month at the Public Library, always open to the public, and having a young lady each time to care for the little folks. This mothers' club acts as a council for all parent-teacher clubs, thus joining their efforts all though the city. Mrs. Simon Ackerman, president of the Mothers' Club, organized twelve of the parent-teacher clubs within three months, and with an enrolled membership of one thousand. They have helped the schools in many ways. The following clubs have already joined the Indiana State Congress and the rest will very soon:

Ft. Wayne Mothers' Club, Franklin School Parent-Teacher Club, Miner School Parent-Teacher Club, Adams School Parent-Teacher Club, Hamilton School Parent-Teacher Club.

These resolutions have been successfully carried out:

(1) That slot machines be removed from drug and grocery stores to prevent children from using same; (2) that the law against selling tobacco to children be enforced.

The Miner School procured a splendid kindergarten through the efforts of its parent-teacher club. These clubs have also given several pictures and "welcome chairs" to the schools.

MASSACHUSETTS

The last meeting of the Board of Managers of Massachusetts Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations was held at the beautiful home of Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president of Massachusetts Branch of Mothers' Congress, Worcester, Mass. There were seventeen members present. After the business meeting Mrs. Higgins served a very dainty and appetizing luncheon to the members.

The next convention of Massachusetts Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations will be held October 9, 10, 11, 1913, at Gloucester, Mass. Each parent-teacher association and mothers' circle should be making plans to send delegates. These conventions are the source of inspiration, and give many associations the right incentive for a good year's work ahead. For this reason the convention is held at the beginning of the year's work.

Mrs. Isaac Patch, Gloucester, Mass., one of the directors of Massachusetts Congress of Mothers, is chairman of local arrangements. The executive board is now planning and arranging the programme.

Massachusetts has doubled its membership since the last State convention at Greenfield. There are now about six thousand members.

The new Massachusetts Year-Book is now ready. One copy will be sent to each organization. Additional copies may be obtained by sending *ten cents* to Mrs. M. P. Higgins, 228 West Street, Worcester, Mass.

MISSISSIPPI

The fifth conference of the Mississippi Congress of Mothers met at Poplarville.

Mrs. R. B. Stapleton, after much persuasion, consented to serve as president one year longer. Mrs. Stapleton has seen the vision of the need of the homes and the schools and has untiringly devoted her time to an organization that means a revolution in the home and school of to-day. Her address on "Co-operative Motherhood," which was read before the Congress was full of thoughtful suggestions for child culture. Many splendid papers and addresses were given, among them Miss Bonsligal, on "Home Economics," Miss Annie Bullock on "Kindergarten in the Public School," Mrs. I. P. Trotter on "Sex Hygiene," Dr. May Jones, of Mississippi State Normal on "Teaching Hygiene in the School." These papers were ably discussed by Rev. Spinks and Dr. Beeson of Meridan.

A beautiful banquet was given at the Agricultural school, after which President Joe Cook, of Mississippi State Normal, spoke tenderly on "That Boy," President Whitfield of I. I. and C. on "That Girl," and Miss Emily Button on "The Delinquent Child." It was a great meeting, full of expectant interest from beginning to the end.

Many places bid for the Congress another year but Natchez won.

Governor Brewer has appointed Mrs. Stapleton a delegate to the fourth International Congress on Hygiene in Buffalo. She will take a six weeks' course on hygiene while there and make this an important feature in next year's Congress.

A bold step was taken when new and strenuous resolutions were unanimously adopted by a large and appreciative gathering of both mothers and fathers and we feel a new era has dawned for the childhood of our land.

MISSOURI

The Missouri branch of the National Congress of Mothers has in the first year of its existence organized 56 mothers' circles and parent-teacher associations.

The Press and Publicity Department, Mrs. Chas. McDaris chairman, has kept the members and the citizens of Missouri constantly informed of the progress of the Congress through the different papers of the State.

The Juvenile Court Department, Hon. Hugh Fullerton, chairman, has already accomplished much. It was his proposition

that the Mothers' Congress women with their mother love and mothering instinct should save the young girl, neglected and improperly cared for, from appealing before the juvenile courts of the State. The Congress was fortunate in finding a woman with the big mother heart and so loving and tactful that she has never once been repulsed. She is furnished the necessary money by the different circles of the Congress and has at this time 38 cases in her charge and if she had saved but one girl in this five months of labor we would all feel it was worth while. The fine work she is doing has attracted the attention of several of our citizens and the work so appealed to them that they have presented the Congress with a plan whereby this work can be financed. It is our aim that these girls shall be shielded and guided into womanhood in such a way that in attaining the knowledge of life they shall become virtuous women.

The Home Economics Department, Miss Hildenbrandt, chairman, has done much by way of lectures and a course of instruction through the press.

A Mothers' Congress Day, August 1, 1912, at the Piasa Chautauqua, resulted in the organization of a circle at that resort, also an invitation to return this year with an offer of \$50 for the work.

A week at the St. Louis Fair in September, 1912, with our scientific Baby Show gave us a great deal of hard work but resulted in some benefit to the mothers of the babies and the babies themselves. Also an invitation to have charge of the woman's building this year.

At the Missouri State Fair in Sedalia in October, 1912, a board meeting was held.

Missouri has been honored by a visit from our esteemed National President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff. Those States that have had that pleasure must have felt the added stimulus as we did.

The annual convention of the Missouri Congress was held in Louisiana, April 29 and 30. The successfully carried out plans of the general arrangements committee, Mrs. W. A. Blodgett, chairman, and Miss Lulu Collins of the convention city, assured the success of the Congress. The hospitality of the citizens was ideal.

The Fourth American Peace Congress was held in St. Louis, May 1, 2, and 3. The Missouri delegates appointed by the National Congress attended the sessions daily and derived much benefit.

At the last business session of the Congress there were five names added to the list of honorary vice-presidents. Missouri was pleased to have placed on that list the name of our National President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff.

MRS. J. G. NUGENT,
President Missouri Congress.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Delegates from nearly a score of towns and cities of the State came to Manchester May 23 for the purpose of taking part in the formation of a State branch of the National Congress of Mothers' and Parent-Teacher Associations. A two-days' convention was scheduled.

The meeting had as its guests the president of the Mothers' Congress, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Orville T. Bright, of Chicago, one of its national vice-presidents, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts branch, Mrs. J. D. Moore, who represents New Hampshire on the national board of managers, and Mrs. Walter Leroy Smith, of Malden, chairman Parent-Teacher Associations.

At 3 o'clock there was a reception, which allowed the national officers and delegates to meet each other. The reception committee of the day was composed of a committee from each of the two local circles. These were Mrs. J. H. Leach, Mrs. A. A. Blakely and Miss Maud Winegar from the Verney school, and Mrs. Annis Reynolds, Mrs. Charles Hazen and Mrs. Alfred Burnham from the Lincoln school.

At 4 o'clock those present gathered in the front of the hall and had a round table conference at which pertinent questions were asked and discussed. Mrs. Higgins gave a brief talk on the "Value of Parent-Teacher Associations." A feature of the afternoon was the hymn, "My Tribute," which was written by Mrs. Higgins, sung by the high school girls' glee club. After the programme the reception committee served light refreshments.

The evening programme included addresses by Mrs. Schoff, Mrs. Bright and Mrs. Higgins. The session opened at 8 o'clock under the presidency of Supt. Charles W. Bickford of the public schools. He spoke of the honor to the city in being the place for the first meeting of the important organization. He said that when he first heard of the movement he saw that it might help the health and welfare of the child and also assist the school. The Rev. Francis A. Walch offered prayer and this was followed by a greeting and welcome to the city by Mayor Charles C. Hayes. He expressed the pleasure which it gave him to stand on the platform with child experts and do this. Whenever an organization of this kind is formed it speaks an interest in the schools and the child.

Mrs. Schoff proceeded to discuss the reason the Parent-Teacher Associations had been organized and said it was because they wished to double the efficiency of the schools which could be done without a penny of expense to the nation. The

teacher has to have some education before she can begin to teach the child and the parent needs to study the science of bringing up the child. There can be a better race secured by knowing how. Homemakers must be raised and this is a most important civic work to give to parents the knowledge of the way to bring up children.

Mrs. Orville T. Bright, of Chicago, the next speaker, took the subject of the advantage of the associations to teachers. She said that when the teacher was asked to give interest and time they have a right to ask to be shown the benefit. What the organization is after is really the increased efficiency of the home.

The teachers do not meet the parents and yet they need to have in mind not only the child but the home conditions. They need to meet with the parents for this purpose so as to be able to hold the child to the correct standard. It is not justice if more or less. The large classes make it impossible to go to the homes, but by having the associations where all meet on equality, the understanding of the child can be better obtained. At these meetings it is easy to reach the parents with suggestions. By a monthly meeting misunderstandings can be effaced and the help needed obtained.

There is unconscious antagonism between the school and the home and a better understanding can be reached by association. Mrs. Bright illustrated the manner in which this understanding exists through changed conditions of educational standards and deplored destructive criticism. She also dwelt on the assistance the associations could be in allowing suggestions and mutual discussion and exchange of ideas as to dress and characteristics of children. She emphasized the mutual exchange of ideas as people learn best by contact with other people. A better appreciation of the teacher would come through the association. There is no more important work than the building of the temple of a child's character.

The next speaker was Mrs. Higgins, of Massachusetts, who in opening referred to being a former resident of Manchester, to which she was glad to come back. Her subject was "The Church's Greater Opportunity."

The final speaker was Mrs. Moore, who briefly referred to the "Work of Mothers."

The New Hampshire branch of the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations was organized May 24, in high school hall, constitution and by-laws adopted and officers elected.

After the transaction of the business Mrs. Schoff introduced Mrs. Moore, who spoke briefly of her desire to serve as a mother with mother-love.

Principal A. H. M. Curtis told of the organization of the local circles which

number about forty members in the Lincoln, and eighty or ninety in the Varney school. These meet once a month, giving a good place for parents and teachers to get acquainted.

Superintendent Bickford said he knew of no movement calculated to do as much good. The schools have been too much by themselves and when the parents come to know their needs they will assist in many things. This would help to make children efficient and help in the great constructive work needed.

The list of officers elected was as follows:

President, Mrs. John B. Moore, Laconia.
Vice-presidents, Mrs. A. H. Harriman, Laconia; Mrs. C. H. Noyes, Nashua; Mrs. C. W. Bickford, Nashua; Mrs. G. K. Leach, Manchester; Mrs. H. P. Swett, Franklin.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. James Smith, Laconia.

Recording secretary, Wilson Higgins, Manchester.

Auditor, A. H. M. Curtis, Manchester.

Directors, Mrs. Henry F. Knapp, Lebanon; Mrs. Russ L. Piper, Laconia; Dr. Gertrude A. Walker, Whitefield; Mrs. A. A. Blakely, Manchester; Mrs. Mary E. Pike, Lebanon; Mrs. Charles Hardy, Greenville; Mrs. D. F. Campbell, Littleton; Miss J. E. Cate, Manchester; Mrs. A. W. Burnham, Manchester; Mrs. Charles A. Breck, Tilton; Mrs. Fred P. Meader, Rochester; Mrs. Charles H. McDuffee, Alton.

At the meeting of the executive board it was decided to endeavor to have the next meeting of the board of managers in Plymouth in the latter part of August in connection with the meeting of superintendents and principals.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. George K. Johnson announces the granting of eight scholarships to applicants for University summer school courses. Miss Cynthia Dozier in summarizing her work for the past year specially emphasized the assistance rendered by the press of the State, the full and wide publicity granted by them having given impetus to the work.

The programme committee gave synopsis of the programme for the annual convention to be held in Erie, October 29, 30, 31. The necessity and importance of sending full delegations to this meeting cannot be overestimated, the strength and growth of the work depending largely on the acquaintance and interchange of thought that can come only in this way, the circulation of information, commingling of opinion being the life of the work and inspiration for the workers.

Lawn fetes and open-air festivals given in the summer could secure funds necessary for sending delegates to Erie, and



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the results will repay effort made with such intent.

On June 5 Mrs. Geo. K. Johnson invited the members of the Board to her home at Langhorne. Fifteen members made the trip. It was in every sense a happy holiday, no business being transacted except that of knitting even more closely the friendship between the co-workers and their beloved president.

TEXAS

The annual convention of the fourth district of the Texas Congress of Mothers' and Parent-Teacher Associations was held in Houston May 10. Mrs. G. W. Smiley, of Houston, president of the fourth district, presided. Forty-six counties are represented in fourth district.

Professor P. W. Horn, superintendent of the public schools of Houston, made a short address on "How to Render the Work of the Mothers' Circle More Effective." Professor Horn said that the most important thing to be done in this connection was to reach as many parents in each section as possible. Each circle should have a definite policy or programme to follow to secure those things which are needed. Accomplishing those things which are needed was also urged by Mr. Horn, and he said it was highly important to reach as many parents as possible in an active way if the policies were to bear fruit. Professor Horn said that the Mothers' Circles and Parent-Teacher Associations in Houston were doing splendid work and said he regarded these organizations as some of the finest institutions in the city.

With representatives from all the Mothers' clubs in the city present, the annual meeting of the San Antonio Council of Mothers was held May 18 at the High School.

Mrs. Malone Duggan, who has served the council so well as president for the last year, refused to take the office again on account of the work conflicting with her home duties. The following officers were elected unanimously:

Mrs. James M. Young, president; Mrs. George Peyton, first vice-president; Mrs. J. Vanlandingham, second vice-president; Mrs. Guy Lesurgeon, third vice-president; Mrs. George Worley, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. C. Kile, recording secretary; Mrs. Richard Vanderstratton, treasurer.

EXTENSION WORK CONSIDERED

"In attending many mothers' club meetings and working in the council," said Mrs. Duggan, "two facts have developed in my mind. One is that we should include in our list of committees next year, one of official visitors, that is, a committee of well-informed members, whose duties it shall be to visit some club every Friday, conduct a round table or something of the

sort as a means of education along the lines of the council work.

"The other point is that we should have one meeting a month at which to get reports from our committee and the next month from the clubs; for, bear in mind, we, the Mothers' Council, are the 'city federation' of the mothers' clubs. Our business should be conducted by an executive board, comprised of the regular officers and presidents of all clubs, this body to meet subject to the call of the council president.

In speaking of the work done the past year by the council, she called attention to the effort to get medical inspection, which, while not an established fact, yet of necessity must soon be; to the earnest work for the simplification of the school dress and the good results in the wearing of simple dresses, the disappearance of the silk stockings and the peek-a-boo waists.

The work of the various standing committees was commended and especially the mutual benefit and hospital committee for its relief work during the year. She also spoke of the "open parliament" meetings which "seemed to have met with much favorable comment, being recognized as the culmination of a long felt want as the common meeting place for parent teacher, and school board." She recommended a continuance of the meeting.

After telling something of the organization of the San Antonio Council of Mothers, she said, in closing:

"Remember, our work is formative rather than re-formative. We believe in educating the child so that he will not need reforming. We believe in educating ourselves, so that we may be better parents, and we are striving by this education, to make our children better parents than we are to-day. Remember our keynote is 'co-operation with teacher and child and parent.'"

WASHINGTON

The third annual convention of the Washington State Branch of the National Congress of Mothers' and Parent-Teacher Associations was held in Seattle May 28 and 29. An enthusiastic audience of delegates from all parts of the State, nearly 400 persons.

Each of the heads of circles reported vastly increasing labors and membership, added interest on the part of mothers, more and better co-operation on the part of teachers, and a pleasing degree of consideration on the part of legislators, members of school boards and boards of education throughout the State.

The president's address was one of welcome and prediction of great things to be achieved in the year.

Having secured from the last State legislature the mothers' pension law, the im-

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proved juvenile code, the repeal of the corroborative evidence law, the segregation of sexes at the State Training school, the Iowa red light law and other legislation recommended one year ago, the State convention of the Mothers' Congress, which met in Seattle has fully a score of resolutions, mostly affecting other desired legislation, to pass upon at its business session.

Besides its legislative work, which is expressed in the idea, "more laws to protect the home, less laws to protect special interests," the Mothers' Congress has much to discuss in furthering the work of the Parent-Teacher Associations, which in the last year has spread rapidly over the State, co-operating with teachers in making the home education of the child a careful study, and in suggesting improvement in school work.

Mrs. Elwell Hoyt, who has taken a leading part in forwarding the Mothers' Congress movement in Washington, described the proceedings:

"We had twice the attendance of last year when the Congress met here, and that was three times as large as any previous meeting, which may be taken as conclusive evidence as to the growth and broadening influence of the movement," said Mrs. Hoyt. She said she wished to emphasize as one of the most striking features indicated by the meeting, a prophecy made by the National Mothers' Congress president, Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, that before many years the Mothers' Congress will become a Parents' Congress, with the fathers equally interested with the mothers. Two men were delegates to the Seattle meeting.

Socially, the convention was delightful. Mrs. Helen Moore Hubbell, State president, charmed everybody with her gracious hospitality offered in the brilliant event of the Congress, a reception at her beautiful home in honor of delegates and officers.

Other interesting features incident to the State meeting were planned for the pleasure of the visitors. The sessions were filled with excellent papers, discussions and exchange of ideas.

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Branch of the National Congress of Mothers held its annual conference in Milwaukee May 10 and 11.

Mrs. H. A. Betts, president, in her address said, in part:

"The success of the year's work is due, not to your president's effort, but to the splendid co-operation which has characterized its accomplishment. A board of managers of forty-one members has been formed during the year and two corresponding sec-

retaries have rendered efficient service. The president gave seventeen addresses explaining the aims and purposes of the Congress before mothers, parents and teachers, in various organizations. She urged organization of parent-teacher associations, and their affiliation with the State and National Congresses.

"She has corresponded with about twenty towns in the State following requests for information. The first vice-president recently delivered an address at Sheboygan, giving reasons for affiliation, before a union meeting of all parent-teacher clubs.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns paid "A Spinster's Tribute to a Mother."

"This is the day of exploitation of the care-free, independent working girl and woman, a whole page being given in metropolitan journals to her single-handed endeavors and success in the industrial field," she said. "All the work of all the spinsters, or 'left-overs' as we are called, and of all the bachelors is as nothing compared with the work of our glorious mother-workers, mothers who are the builders and the savers of the race. It is a sad commentary that we have to set aside a special day to honor mothers.

"Once the rule was, 'Honor thy father and thy mother,' but the twentieth century maxim is, 'Honor thy mother one day in the year, the eleventh day of May.'"

Supt. Carroll G. Pearse said that because the children of to-day are not kept busy at home doing necessary tasks the people are victims of vice and teachers have a hard time keeping the pupils at their work.

"The evils and misery of a given community are traceable to the home that has been carelessly and indifferently looked after," said the Rev. Charles McBride, in his address of welcome. "The courts and jails are full of children from such homes. The only way to make good citizens is to surround our youth with that which is character building."

Enthusiasm, pledges to try to better conditions for children the world over, and a deep interest in the welfare of the race, manifested in many ways, marked the sessions of the third annual Wisconsin Congress of Mothers.

The Congress gave its support to the mothers' pension bill, the safeguarding of the woman and child labor law, the white slavery bill, improvement in the vocational schools, safeguarding the public by forbidding the placing of wooden cars between steel cars, the medical inspection bill, the joint guardianship bill, the meat inspection bill, the free employment bill and the abolition of contract labor in prisons.